MR. BEVERIDGE PRESENTS THE VIEWS OF HIS PARTY

Sounds Keynote of the Republican Congressional Campaign at Indianapolis.

THE TRUST PROBLEM DISCUSSED AT LENGTH

Declares Trade Combinations Natural and Reasonable Outcome of Conditions--Regulation, Not Extermination, Should Be Applied to Great Corporations.

Senator Beveridge made an eloquent

that the natural movement of commerce and industry had been toward co-operation and combination.

As labor had organized for protection and advancement, so had capital combined for greater general prosperity.

Out of the necessities of the people, as the law of co-operation had developed in the world of capital.

country to increased transportation facilities which had been made possible only by great combinations of capital.

men than the total previously employed by the individual companies that formed the combine, and that the average wage to each laborer is 20 per cent more than before the consolidation. movement toward commercial

and industrial combination had benefited the laborer, it had also benefited the agriculturist, and he cited the fact that American farmers in the last six years

Asks Why Should Capital Oppress Labor.

"Why should any organization of com merce or industry oppress the people?" he

"Their prosperity depends upon the people's prosperity. Profits of railroads come from freights on shipments or fares of passengers. And prosperity of the people means large shipments and heavy travel; poverty of the people means little freight and few passengers. Banks have freight and few passengers. Banks have no source of income other than exchange and loans; but when times are hard there are few loans and little exchange. The Steel Trust can make money only by selling steel for railroads, buildings, bridges; but if business is not rood, buildings, railroads, bridges will not be constructed. The profits of every organization of commerce, industry, and finance are drawn from the great fountain of the common prosperity of the people. When these organizations arbitrarily raise prices for temporary profit, folly directs their business, and that folly in themselves is a wrong to the people, and themselves is a wrong to the people, and must be prevented and punished. But de-creasing prices, improved quality, better

ships his grain to distant points, hundreds, ships his grain to distant points, hundreds, thousands of miles away. He needs cheap rates and quick dispatch. Short and lilinois have more people than the entire tive before the American people. ent, high-priced, unsafe, and slow. The swiftest means; delay of a day, an hour, may mean disaster. Thus transportation men found that their profit lay in meeting men found that their profit lay in meeting the necessities of the producing and the business world. Here in Indiana segregated roads were consolidated into the Big Four' lines. The old 'J. M. & I., 'Vincennes,' and 'Vandalia' were absorbed. by the Pennsylvania. What followed? Improved service, increased employment of labor, higher wages, reguluar pay, redced rates on freight, lower fares for travel, directness, speed, and safety. For example: The average rate per hundred weight on grain from Greensburg to Chicago during twenty-five years before the Big Four' consolidation was 33 cents.
Today it is 8 cents. To New York the old rate was 67½ cents; today, 16½ cents.
On live stock from Greensburg to Chicago the average freight rate for twenty-five years before consolidation. per hundred weight; today it is 13 cents. To New York then, \$1.10; today, 27 cents.

To New York then, \$1.10; today, 27 cents.

Competition did not cause all this, because between Greensburg and Chicago there is not, and never has been, the slightest competition. What did cause it?

Merely this simple law: Low rates mean greater shipments, and hauling vast quantities at smaller prices means greater. tities at smaller prices means greater total profits. Consider the improvement in speed. Before consolidation, the average time of transportation of a car of freight from Greensburg to Chicago was nearly three days; today the average time is six-teen hours. To New York, the old time

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 23.—In as-suming the gavel as chairman of the In-diana Republican State convention today throughout the whole Republic. In 1890 Senator Beveridge made an eloquent speech in which he covered in an exhaustive manner the present policies of his party.

The address was intended as a keynote for the Republicans during the coming Congressional campaign throughout the because today there are nearly 300,000. Congressional campaign throughout the country.

He devoted much of his time to a discussion of the trust problem, declaring cussion of the trust problem, declaring that the patural movement of commerce were paid in 1897; and since then not enough new railways have been built to employ in operation 75,000 men.

Takes Steel Trust As an Illustration.

"Or take a manufacturing corporation the labor world, so had it developed in as an illustration-the Steel Trust: It employs over 20,000 more laboring men He ascribed much of the progress of the now than the total number employed by all the establishments which were consolidated into this single company. The Steel Trust employs today more than Speaking of the Steel Trust, he said that 150,000 laborers and pays them more than it now employs over 20,000 more laboring \$105,000,000 every year in wages, not including officers and salaries. The average wage to each laborer is 20 per cent larger than before consolidation, and aggregate wages are over 40 per cent greater than before. Another illustration: Less than a generation ago, farmers bought their wagons from numberless blacksmith shops and paid \$120 for each wagon. The farmer's business increased, roads multiplied, more wagons are required. Natural conditions made wagon-making a specialized and consolidated industry. And today the American larmers in the last six years had paid off mortgages to the amount of \$300,000,000.

With his live stock alone, the American farmer could pay the entire national debts of England and Germany, and still have left more than \$500,000,000.

Make the amount of the stock alone, the American farmer could pay the entire national debts of England and Germany, and still have left more than \$500,000,000.

When most of the men of this convention were farmer hove plows were made at the were farmer boys, plows were made at the village blacksmith shop. In comparison with the finished instrument of agricul-ture which the Oliver Chilled Plow Works ture which the Oliver Chilled Plow Works turn out today, our boyhood plows were crude, heavy, and expensive. Did these organizations cause all this progress? No, the American people, with powers unfettered, caused it; and industrial and commercial organization is only one of the people's methods of progress. And now the opposition proposes the destruction of those agencies of the people's developing energies. That program of destruction energies. That program of destruction the opposition proposes to make one of its issues in this campaign. It is the policy of disaster. True statemanship says: 'Hands off of the activities of the American people, and they will achieve as never nation yet achieved.' Let the American people alone!—that is the key-note of this campaign and all campaigns.

> Effect of Trusts On People's Prosperity.

cause cheaper prices and better quality mean greater sales; and there are larger cause cheaper greater sales; and there are larger cause cheaper prices and better quality mean greater sales; and there are larger can workingmen have on deposit today products. One market was right at our doors—Cuba. Under Spanish rule Cuba governing, none will hall that consummation with such delight as we who are instructing them. But we will not turn to be a products. One market was right at our governing, none will hall that consummation with such delight as we who are instructing them. But we will not turn we will not turn. policy of regarized industry. Why? Because cheaper prices and better quality mean greater sales, and there are larger profits in vast asles with small margin on each than there is in few sales with a stated fly grown into even vaster single organizations, until now the culmination comes in the mightiest industrial consolidation of history, yet here is the falling schedule in the prices of steel. In 1885 steel rails said in 1885 steel rails said in 1885 steel rails said in 1885 steel rails and better employment was the falling schedule in the prices of steel. The said of the three couptions of steel. In 1885 steel rails and heter couptions and properly. Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brother-be sovereign! Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brother-be sovereign! Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brother-be sovereign! Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brother-be sovereign! Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brother-be sovereign! Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brother-be sovereign! Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brother-be sovereign! Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brother-be sovereign! Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brother-be sovereign! Let human thought and activity be free! Let a common brother-be sorted in the steep some proposed labor. It has not oppressed labor in the markets of the world. This is the counse of patriotism and prosperity.

Trusts Have Wrought

Trusts Have Wrou

joined village to city; highways have separate lines of railroad were inconveni- population of the original States when the Constitution was adopted. The cattlebusiness man required his mail by the swiftest means; delay of a day, an hour, may mean disaster. Thus transportation sent across the continent quicker than lican policies would aid the business of Washington could travel in swiftest stage coach from Virginia to New York. Be-fore the time of electricity and steam every little community, walled in from the rest of the world by want of means of communication, had to supply its limited needs by its own limited means; today every city is in quick and constant communication with every other city, and every American home is in touch with all American homes—woven, all of them, by wire and rail, by electricity and steams, the standard of the standard of

> resources of all the world converge. How Else Could These Benefits Have Been Wrought?

Could the stage coach and horse-wagon do the nation's carrying today? Could the individual effort of all men acting separately do the nation's business, employ the nation's labor, supply the nation's was ten to fifteen days; new the average time is five to six days. Or consider increased convenience. Before consolidation apassenger going from Terre Haute to time is five to six days. Or consider in-creased convenience. Before consolidation day? System, organization, combination



SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

work. And therefore the very basis of the organizations of labor and capital is merely the unfettered human brain working out for human use the possibilities of the great forces of nature. And he who would destroy those organizations must would destroy those organizations must first abolish their causes—destroy the telegraph, the telephone, the wireless message; tear up the shining tracks of steel over which the commerce of the world is flying. And so the simplest mind can see that attempts at such destruction, though unsuccessful, would be disastrous; yet that is what the opposition proposes. They suggest no better methods. They propose no remedy for admitted evils. They denounce the whole (wentieth century system of organization. If they are logical and honest, they propose that the They denounce the whole imention century system of organization. If they are logical and honest, they propose that the Big Four Railroad system shall go back to the condition of a quarter of a contury ago; the great establishments that furnish marketz for the farmer's livestock shall cease their operations; that labor organizations shall be disbanded, and that each workingman shall act independently of his fellow-laborer along the old principle of competition. Dare they deny that this is their purpose? If so, their cause is rejected by themselves. Dare they admit that this is their purpose? If so, their cause is condemned by its own folly. "The Republican party always stands for liberty of thought and action—stands for the forces that build, stands against the forces that destroy. We stood for protection that labor might be free; for honest money that the people should not be defrauded. We stood against repudication that the Republic's honor might be

ation that the Republic's honor might be saved; against secession that the nation abor and capital that this twentieth century civilization may continue, and that the American people may march on to yet nobler achievements and win richer blessings still.

"But while we are in harmony with the times," he continued, "we are not blind to the evils which cling to the great trunk which itself is sound.

"When combinations of capital attempt

to arbitrarily raise prices from motives of mere greed or unjustly reduce wages merely to increase dividends, they must be prevented, punished. But apply a remedy—do not administer a medicine of death.

Regulation Needed, Not Extermination.

The remedies to be applied, said the Senator, were enforcement of the present laws and the enactment of new laws regulating trusts. He heartily favored President Roosevelt's plan for national super vision of trusts, and declared that with

Trusts Have Wrought
Great Good to America.

"These simple illustrations explain the nature and effect of the movement of the day toward industrial co-operation and combination. What causes this movement? Nothing but human thought and energy unrestrained; nothing but the advancing intelligence of the people; the trust of man in man; nothing, in a word, but the progress of the race. All these the people. For example: The farmer phice his content of the day toward industrial co-operation and combination. What causes this movement? Nothing but human thought and energy unrestrained; nothing but the advancing intelligence of the people; the trust of man in man; nothing, in a word, but the progress of the race. All these have changed conditions. Railroads have places and the dark than to apply the places. places and the dark than to apply the torch of destruction to the whole fabric

> Impending Disaster In Increasing Surplus.

"The opposition's policies would pay alyze the business of the nation; Repubthe nation. Under Republican Administration the productive forces of the Republic-aided where necessary, let alone wire and rail. by electricity and steams surplus grows. Factories are enlarging their plants, farmers are multiplying their unity. Massachusette supplies Louisiana; California supplies New York. Every

Everywhere the surplus! Failure to sell the spiends Kork of our national unity. Massachusetts supplies Louisiana; California supplies New York. Every section of the Republic is drawn upon to furnish the needs of every American home; and into that home the service and charge some of its men, shut down part of its works, and throw its surplus on congested markets. If a farmer raises a thousand bushels of wheat and cannot a chousand business of what that that find a market for a part of it, the price of wheat goes down, the farmer's ability to buy what the factory produces is diminished; and agriculture answers manufacture with congestion for congestion. Dry goods stores fear to stock up when they may not be able to sell; banks call in old lams and decline new ones which the uncertain future makes unsafe. The

it is that in our very prosperity lurks the causes of disaster, which nothing can avert except the sale of the surplus pro-ducts of American capital and labor. To dispose of that surplus of the American products is the task the Republican party

s performing.
"All over the world, therefore, we seek

"Another market for our surplus requires no reciprocity except decent international treatment; and yet it is the greatest unexploited market on the globe —the market of China and the Orient. To that market we are carried by the development of another principle as nat-ural as that of industrial combination ural as that of industrial combination— the principle of expansion. It is a prin-ciple universal, and manifests itself in the life of every individual, the progress of every business firm, and sweeps onward through the whole range of human ac-tivity to the policies of nations. The boy can scarcely care for himself; the man cares for himself, and others, too. A business firm begins with local markets; then a large factory and commer-cial agents in broader markets; and finally branch establishments in New York, New England, California, London, and, at last, in the very heart of Europe itself. And just so nations, when they have reached a certain point of power, look to the world beyond them just as a firm under like conditions looks beyond its own locality.

Uses the Case of

England as Example So, for example, England decades age seized on the world's trade, and, with her commercial expansion, came control of countries inhabited by infant or decadent And such was their benefit to eoples. England that everywhere she extended her dependencies; and her administration of order, law, and justice to these peo ples, her development of the resources of these lands, is a noble chapter of English history. And this administration brought its material reward as well as its glory. For England sells to India alone every year nearly \$200,000,000 worth of 000,000 worth; to the Malay States alone near \$15,000,000 worth; and through her trade centers she reships to China \$120,-000,000 worth. All told her sales directly o her dependencies and through them to the Orient reach beyond \$500,000,000. De-prive England of these markets for her surplus and English workingmen would starve. Fail to give America future mar-kets for her surplus and American work-ingmen will starve. Germany under-stands this, and searches today on every coast for territory where the German flag may be planted as well as German goods sold. Even France, now past the meri-dian of her power, still seeks to obey this universal law. And if France had not universal law. And it France had not wasted her energies on European battle-fields, but instead had poured her vigor along the lines of French expansion a century ago, France would be still advancing. Had she chosen Canada rather than campaigns in Italy, planted French industry and civilization west of the Mississippi, instead of planting her standards amid the snows of Russia, she would have reap ed world-wide power instead of Waterloo

Shall Democracy's Recall be Heeded?

"The remains of the Democratic party, n opposition to the Government demand that America shall retreat from the Phil-Shall Americans heed that demand? We have expended tens of millions of American gold to plant the be ginnings of civilization in the Philip pines. We have poured out American plood to establish modern system, modern nethods, modern progress there. They command the commerce of the East. Why should we, then, in the very hour when commercial expansion is swiftly becoming our mortal need, abandon this posses-

The Democrats had alleged that the vision of trusts, and declared that with this end in view the party was already providing in the establishment of a Deple It has not oppressed the workingmen. because more laborers are now employed at higher wages than ever before in history; and in savings banks alone American workingmen have on deposit today over \$2,500,000,000—more than enough.

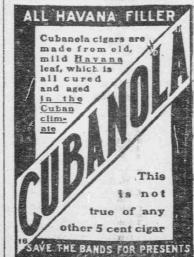
The Democrats had alleged that the Filipinos were capable of self-government, but where was the proof, he asked. When had Malays, unaided, ever governed themselves? If the Filipinos should be themselves? If the Filipinos were capable of self-government, but where was the proof, he asked. When had Malays, unaided, ever governed themselves? If the Filipinos were capable of self-government, but where was the proof, he asked. When had Malays, unaided, ever governed themselves? If the Filipinos should be themselves? If the Filipinos because the proof, he asked. When had Malays, unaided, ever governed themselves? If the Filipinos because the proof, he asked. When had Malays, unaided, ever governed themselves? If the Filipinos because the proof, he asked. When had Malays, unaided, ever governed themselves? If the Filipinos because the proof, he asked. When had Malays, unaided, ever governed themselves? If the Filipinos because the proof of the found capable of self-government, the Republican party would give it to them. "We are teaching the Filipinos because the proof of the filipinos were capable of self-governent, but where was the proof, he asked. When had Malays, unaided, ever governed themselves? If the Filipinos because the filipinos were capable of self-governent, but where was the proof, he asked. When had Malays, unaided, ever governed themselves? If the Filipinos because the filipinos were capable of self-governent, but where was the

and general development already accom plished in the Philippines under American rule, and passing on to the charges of cruelty toward the natives by our sol-"War has no record of mercy, tender-

ness, and care that compares with the American treatment of prisoners in the Philippines. I have seen wards of our own hospitals turned over to the Filipino sick and wounded. American physicians attend them, American nurses minister to are told of reconcentration camps. And what are they? Great traps of land, not surrounded by fences and stockades, where the people may live and work in perfect liberty, protected from murderous desperadoes' demands."

Dry Dock at New York Navy Yard. Plans and specifications for a large ma sonry dry dock, to be built at the New York navy yard, have been prepared by

partment, and advertisements for bids



AMERICAN LEAGUE OPENING TODAY

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Philadelphia at Baltimore,

Detroit at Chicago.

setting sun, until the head of the proces-sion reached Seventeenth Street.

Down Seventeenth Street toward Penn-

Upon reaching Pennsylvania Avenue the

1900.

Ryan276

Parent 287

Collins 329
Freeman ... 300
Hickman ... 313

thing of the kind.

LOCAL CLUB BOUND

Wash'ton. Bat'g. Field'g. Bat'g. Field'g.

.888

Boston. Bat'g. Field'g. Bat'g. Field'g.

TO KEEP ITS PLAYERS

President Postal Says American League

Will Play Them All,

and Townsend will play ball this after-

oon and every afternoon," said Presi-

"If the National League people should

ry to institute proceedings to stop them

we will meet them at every point. We do

not fear, however, that they will try any-

"At any rate we intend to fight this

thing through to a finish. You can't make

that too strong. We will spend any

amount of money for what we believe to

be our rights. We will spend \$50,000 if ecessary in fighting the case.

"I do not apprehend that there will be

dent Postal of the American League this

"Delehanty, Wolverton, Orth, Carrick,

.223

Cleveland at St. Louis.

Boston at Washington.

Beaneaters Here to Meet the Senators.

CONFIDENCE IN THEMSELVES

Their Manager Says They Expect to Land Near the Top in Championship Race-Comment on Lajoie Case-The Parade to the Grounds.

At quarter past four this afternoon the Washington and Boston baseball clubs will parade across the field at American League Park. The agregation of ball tossers will be neaded by The Times tossers will be beided by The Times Newsboys Band playing an inspiring march. At exactly 4:30 o'c'lock Um-pire Sheridan will order the opposing teams to "play ball," and the second season of the expanded American League will be on at the National Capital.

Earlier in the afternoon the teams paraded the streets and were accorded an ovation as the long line of carriages passed through the principal thoroughfares. In addition to the players the local directors of the Washington Club, President Fred Postal, of Detroit, the high mogul of the Senatorial organization, and the local and visiting newspaper men cupied seats in the leading vehicles.

Early yesterday morning the Boston American League team arrived in town nest. The make-up of the teams this afternoon and a comparison between their paper strength follows: and immediately proceeded to Barton's, the headquartars of the local club. Jim products; to Ceylon alone more than \$10. | my Collins and his babes have all kinds of strange notions corcorning the outcome of today's contest, believing that be-Keister 298 cause they disposed of Manager McGraw Wolverton .. Delehanty .. .319 Coughlin263 and his flock of Orioles the Beancaters will change their diet long enough

to consume about nine Senators.

In any event, it will be a great contest, and from the weather indications this forenoon and during the early part Patten ... 206 of the afternon the senators will be ac- Lee corded a large and luscious bunch of eleCarrick167 Orth 307 Townsend *College man. ments for their long-expected opening. There is no doubt about it, but that the Boston team is a clever aggregation, and if the local champions can succeed in downing them there will indeed be cause for a jollification this evening.

For a time yesterday it looked as though a very much depleted team would take the field this afternoon. Immediately following upon the heels of the an- Lachance302 ouncement by the supreme court of Pennsylvania that the finding of the lower court in the Lajoie case had been reversed all sorts and conditions of ruors became current. It was said that there would be no Orth to throw the sphere across the plate with all kinds of puzzling twists; no Delehanty to slap the leather into the far unknown at opportune times; no Wolverton to eat un gayly the swift ones in the neighborood of the third sack.

Manager Loftus, however, has not been worried to any great extent. He has the sympathies of the players themselves or his side, and that is over half the battle There will be no injunction today, and that is enough for everybody for the present. What will be done in the future is still a matter of conjecture and sur-

The directing end of the band of ball ossers from the Hub is equally strong in "In my opinion the supreme court did

one, covering the case of every National League player now numbered in the ranks of the enemy. It was simply rendered in regard to the matter in hand, and, to my way of thinking, the conditions are not the same in any other case.

"Col. John I. Rogers attempted to prove

in the first hearing of the case that Na-poleon Lajoie was a player of exceptional ability and that his position could not be filled by anyone else. That is a broad statement and one which would not fi erhaps any other ball tosser in either

much over the prospective disruption of our team. It is reported that two members of the triumviate are strongly against compelling the return of any de erting ball tosser, who objected to play ng under their management. This is the wisest course, for while the National peo-ole may possibly succeed in securing an function they cannot compel a man to lay good ball.

"Yes, we are pretty well satisfied with here on May 2."

uur aggregation up Boston way. We are handed down from talking pennant very loud but still handed down from the still handed d there are others with much worse chances who are extremely confident of landing the coveted banner. I am not exactly sure who I will work today, but you can epend upon it that it will be the one who oks best to me.
"There is no disposition upon my part

to treat Loftus' bunch, except with extreme diffidence. You have an aggrega-tion here that is by no means a dead factor in the pennant race this year. While I hope that my lambs will do things only to the year 1901. Colonel Rogers, to the Senators this afternoon it is by no however, contends that the reserve clause to the Senators this afternoon it is by no means a foregone conclusion, and I will breathe much freer after the last Senator has been sent to the bench, providing the

score is in our favor."
Shortly after i o'clock the members of the local team began to drop into Barton's. Every man was attired in a brand new white uniform and the scene was on of animation for the half hour or so before the formation of the parade. A few minutes before 1:30 the Boston aggregaion made its appearance and the somb ray of their uniforms lent the needed ontrast to the snowy habiliments of the

At 2 o'clock sharp the first carriage ontaining President Fred Postal, Director General Hector Clemes, Vice President Charles Jacobsen, and Director Eugene Cochran pulled away from Barton's. Folowing came other vehicles containing the lirectors of the club and the newspaper men. Then came the managers of the two teams, and then the balltossers them-Preceded by Haley's Band, a stirring

march making the horses prance and rear, the procession headed up Fifteenth Street toward I Street. Upon reaching the latter thoroughfare a turn to the left

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

New Way of Using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Remedy.

Mr. Arthur Chapman, writing from Durban, Natal. South Africa, says: "As a proof that Chamberlain's Cough Renedy is a cure suitable for old and young, I pen you the following: A neighbor of mine had a child just over two months old. It had a very bad cough, and the parents did nat know what to give it. I suggested that if the would get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and put some upon the dummy teat the baby was sucking, it would no doubt cure the child. This they did, and brought about a quick relief and cured the baby." This remedy is for sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail, 922 and 924 F Street northwest, and all druggists.

GUESSING CONTEST OF THE TIMES CLOSED

Rush at Last Minute to Get In Ballots.

TO RENDER DECISION TONIGHT

The Four Judges Take Charge of the Ballot Box and Have It Carefully Sealed Up-Estimates Range From One to

As the electric fire alarm bell tolled out the twelfth stroke at noon today a special messenger from the Washington city postoffice was dispatched to The Times office with the mail already assorted, and with a signed statement from the superintendent of the free delivery system that the package of mail had been

ocession swerved to the east and con-nued down the broad Avenue to F Street. Turning into that street, the visitors were given a glimpse of the business district before the leaders again made another turn. This time Seventh Street was the route chose, and the line of march was south on that thoroughfare to Pennsylvania Avenue.

Turning west on the Avenue the parade passed between two lines of admiring fans on their way to the intersection of Fif-teenth Street and New York Avenue. Aft-er reaching New York Avenue the route

was direct to the grounds, via Massachusetts Avenue and H Street.

After the ceremonies there the game will be called at 4:30 o'clock, and the American League race will be on in ear-From early morning until just before 12 there was a continual stream of special delivery messengers eagerly inquiring for the baseball editor. Six clerks were nec essary to sort the mail received every half hour from the city postoffice. Up to the last minute guesses poured in by the hundred, and even after the hour of 12 many letters were received, sent in the vain hope that they would slip under the

As the last estimate was dropped in the immense wooden ballot box the commit-tee, composed of Director General Hector Clemes, Director Eugene Cochran, of the Washington Baseball Club; Mr. John Prender, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Mr. Frank Havens, of the Government Printing Office, officially closed the contest by sealing up the open-ings on the ballot box.

A long strip of cotton cloth was first securely nailed across the openings. Envelopes containing the signatures of the committee were then nailed over each opening and these envelopes were then secured by sealing wax. Each seal was made secure, after the committee had thoroughly investigated the box to see that there were no cracks or openings of any kind. They then took formal charge of the box, which will remain under their supervision until this evening.

any kind. They then took formal charge of the box, which will remain under their supervision until this evening.

As soon as the attendance figures have been ascertained the secretaries of the Washington and Boston clubs will issue a signed statement of the exact number of paid admissions. This statement will be given to the committee and at 7:36 o'clock this evening the ballot box will be opened. Every person, not a member of the special committee, will be rigorously excluded from the room, and no member of The Times staff will have access to the box until after the awards have been made public.

The names of the lucky ones will be published in tomorrow morning's edition of The Times and the books will be turned over to the fortunate fans at once.

This most generous offer by The Times has attracted an unprecedented amount of attention all over the District, and the interest in the result is at fever heat. Thousands have submitted their guesses, and every possible and impossible amount has been named. Estimates as high as 16.000 have been received while one pes-

any proceedings instituted this afternoon to keep the men from playing, but if there is we will meet them. They will play this afternoon and all through the season with

CONNIE MACK HAPPY IN SPITE OF DECISION

Says Ruling in Lajoie Case Applies Only to 1901 Season.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23. - Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club, was in excellent humor this morning just before taking the 10:26 train for Baltimore, where his team opens the American League sea-

"Things do not look so bad," he said, "as they did at first, and you can say that we will play Lajoie in Baltimore today, also in every other city where we are the said, "two-base fits—Doyle, Sparks, Cooley, 2; Greminger 2, Long. Sacrifice hit—Tenney. Stolen base—DeMont. Wild pitch—Willis. Umpire—O'Day. Time of game, 1 hour and 40 minutes. Attendance, 5,000. "Things do not look so had," he said, scheduled, and in this city when we open

Mack then added that the decision as handed down from the supreme court of Pennsylvania applied only to Lajoie and that there is no possible chance of it affecting any of the other players, and that to affect the great second haseman proceedings would have to be begun all over again by the National League magnates.

The American League, according to Continuous C The American League, according to Con-

nie Mack, bases its apparent defiance of the supreme court's mandate upon the alleged fact that the Lajoie ruling applies covers not only 1901, but the following Further litigation as to this vital point

Cunard Sheres Active. LIVERPOOL, April 23 - There was

narked activity in Cuaard Steamship shares on the exchange today. The shares dvanced 5 shillings, which makes a total ise of 40 shillings since Monday,

When the last of these letters had been distributed according to the amount of the guesses contained in them, The

Washington Times' baseball guessing contest had come to an end. For over a week thousands of letters have been received emanating from enthusiasts of the national game all over the District; but the rush as the closing hour approached passed all previous records.

wire by a head.

A long strip of cetton cloth was first

has been named. Estimates as high as 16,000 have been received, while one pessimistic fan estimated the number of admissions at 1,008.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY. Brooklyn at Philadelphia. Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

At New York: Boston 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 1-7 New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1-3 First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 2; off Willis, 2. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Willis, 2. Two-base hits—Doyle, Sparks, Cooley, 2;

At Pittsburg Pittsburg 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 x-4 Cincinnati 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0-3

At Philadelphia: Philadelphia ..3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 x-4 Brooklyn0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 First base by errors-Douglass, Jack-First base by errors—Douglass. Jack-litsch. Keeler. Flood, Ahern, Irwin. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Fellx, 1; off Kitson, 3. Struck out—By Felix, 4; by Kitson, 4. Two-base hits—Irwin, Jacklitsch. Sacrifice hit—Hulswitt. Stolen base—Ahern. Double play—Childs, Hulswitt, Douglass. Hit by pitcher—By Kitson, 1. Umpire—Tom Brown. Time—I hour and 30 minutes.

At Chicago: Chicago-St. Louis; rain.

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